The Portable Executable Journey

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00000000	4D	5A	90	00	03	00	00	00	04	00	00	00	FF	FF	00	00	B8	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	40	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	MZ@@
0000020																													18	01			
00000040	ØE	1F	BA	0E		B4	09	CD	21	B8	01	4 C	CD	21	54	68	69	73	20	70	72	6F	67	72	61	6D	20	63	61	6E	6E	6F	!L.!This program canno
99999969	74	20	62	65	20	72	75	6E	20	69	6E	20	44	4F	53	20	6D	6F	64	65	2E	0D	0D	ØA	24								t be run in DOS mode\$
0800006	9D	D5	89	E0	D9	B4	E7	B 3	D9	B4	E7	B3	D9	B4	E7	B3	CD	DF	E1	B2	DØ	B4	E7	B 3	CD	DF	E6	B2	D5	B4	E7	B 3	
000000A0	D9	B4	E6	B3	EF	B4	E7	B 3	82	DC	E3	B2	D8	B4	E7	B3	82	DC	E4	B2	D7	B4	E7	B 3	D9	B4	E7	B3	58	B4	E7	B 3	
99999966	D0	СС	74	B3	CE	B4	E7	B 3	CD	DF	EA	B2	2D	B1	E7	B 3	CD	DF	E2	B2	C2	B4	E7	B 3	CD	DF	E3	B2	A 3	B4	E7	B 3	
900000E0	CD	DF	E4	B2	E4	B4	E7	B3	CD	DF	E7	B2	D8	B4	E7	B 3	CD	DF	18	B 3	D8	B4	E7	B3	CD	DF	E5	B2	D8	B4	E7	B3	
00000100	52	69	63	68	D9	B 4	E7	B 3																	50	45			64	86	21		RichPEd.!.
0000120	29	DA	31	AC									F0		22		0B	02	0E	14		EE	8B			7E	1B			A0	48		
00000140	10	20	99			10						40	01					10				02			0A				0A				· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·
00000160	0A									60	04	01		08			45	0E	A 6		01		60	41			08						
00000180		20									10							10											10				
000001A0		40	13		7E	8D	01		30	16	13		68	01						01	FC	BØ	03			90	0C		10	7A	06		.@~0hz
000001C0		BE	A5		70	25				C Ø	03	01	СС	50			70	ØB	01		54												р%РрТ
00001E0																	30	5B			18	01											
00000200		10	13		20	06																											
0000220	2E	72	64	61	74	61			60	77	0C			10				78	0C			08											.rdata`wxx
00000240					40			48	2E	70	64	61	74	61			10	7A	06			90	0C			7C	06			80	0C		@H.pdataz
0000260													40			48	2E	69	64	61	74	61			C2	20				10	13		
0000280		22				FC	12														40			48	2E	65	64	61	74	61			."
000002A0	7E	8D	01			40	13			8E	01			1E	13														40			40	~
000002C0	50	52	4F	54	44	41	54	41	01					DØ	14			02				AC	14										PROTDATA
000002E0					40			48	47	46	49	44	53				3C	8C				E0	14			8E				AE	14		@HGFIDS<
00000300													40			42	50	61	64	31						90	0A			70	15		@BPad1p
0000320																					80			42	2E	74	65	78	74				
00000340	E9	CE	3C				20			DØ	3C			3C	15														20			68	
0000360	50	41	47	45	00	00	00	00	C6	4E	3C	00	00	D0	5C	00		50	3C	00	00	0C	52			00	00	00	00	00	00		PAGEN<\P <r< td=""></r<>
00000380	00	00	00	00	20	00	00	60	50	41	47	45	4C	4B	00	00	94	4E	02	00	00	20	99	00	00	50	02	00	00	5C	8 E	00	PAGELKNP
000003A0													20			60	50	4F	4F	4C	43	4F	44	45	8B	04				70	9B		POOLCODEp
00003C0		06				AC	90														20			68	50	41	47	45	4B	44			hPAGEKD
00003E0	92	5B	00	00	00	80	9B	00	00	5C	00	00	00	B2	90	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	20	00	00	60	
00000400	50	41	47	45	56	52	46	59	FC	20	03			E0	9B			22	03			0E	91										PAGEVRFY"
20000120	00	00	00	00	20	00	00	60	50	41	47	45	18	44	10	53	EG	25	00	00	00	10	QE.	00	00	26	00	00	00	30	01	00	

Screenshot taken from TotalPE

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Introduction

Understanding the PE (Portable Executable) file format is crucial for different tasks such as analyzing malware and reverse engineering. Also, this file format is used by Windows applications, UEFI firmware and even for Linux applications (such as does based on .NET core).

Thus, I wanted to create something that will improve the overall knowledge of the PE file format with writeups that can be read in 1-3 mins. I hope you are going to enjoy the ride.

Lastly, you can follow me on twitter - @boutnaru (<u>https://twitter.com/boutnaru</u>). Also, you can read my other writeups on medium - <u>https://medium.com/@boutnaru</u>. Lastly, You can find my free eBooks at <u>https://TheLearningJourneyEbooks.com</u>.

Lets GO!!!!!!

DOS Header (struct _IMAGE_DOS_HEADER)

Every PE (Portable Executable) binary starts with a MS-DOS (Microsoft Disk Operating System) header. By the way, the PE format is used by: Windows 95 and higher, Windows NT 3.1 and higher, ReactOS and UEFI. It is also used by .NET assemblies¹.

Overall, the first two bytes (aka "Magic") is "0x5A4D" which is "MZ" in ASCII. The letter "MZ" stands for "Mark Zbikowski", who is one of the designers on the MS-DOS executable - as shown in the screenshot below, taken using "<u>https://hexed.it/</u>" while examining "mspaint.exe"².

Moreover, the "DOS Header" is defined using "struct _IMAGE_DOS_HEADER"³. As we can see the last field "e_lfanew" contains the file address pointing to the beginning of the PE header (in little endian" - as shown in the screenshot below.

Lastly, the Windows loader cares about "e_magic" and "e_lfanew" from "struct _IMAGE_DOS_HEADER". The other members (like initial instruction pointer, initial stack pointer, number of pages in the file and more) are relevant for MS-DOS when executing the stud program, which follows the DOS header and is going to be detailed in a future writeup⁴.

mspaint.exe >	c																
00000000	4) 5A	90	00	03	00	00	00	04	00	00	00	FF	FF	00	00	MZÉ
00000010	B	3 00	00	00	00	00	00	00	40	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	₹····· @····· F
00000020	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •
00000030	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	F8	00	00	00	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·
00000040	0	E 1F	BA	0E	00	B 4	09	CD	21	B 8	01	4C	C D	21	54	68	
00000050	69	73	20	70	72	6F	67	72	61	6D	20	63	61	6 E	6 E	6F	is program canno
00000060	74	1 20	62	65	20	72	75	6E	20	69	6E	20	44	4F	53	20	t be run in DOS
00000070	6) 6F	64	65	2E	0D	0D	0A	24	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	mode\$
00000080	86	5 7B	9D	70	C2	1A	F3	23	C2	1A	F3	23	C2	1A	F3	23	å{¥p⊤.≤#⊤.≤#⊤.≤#
00000090	CI	3 62	60	23	F4	1A	F3	23	D6	71	F0	22	C1	1A	F3	23	 b`#∫.≤# _ q≡"⊥.≤#
000000A0	De	5 71	F7	22	D9	1A	F3	23	D6	71	Fø	22	F2	1A	F3	23	≤#q÷"≥.≤#
000000B0	De	5 71	F2	22	DF	1A	F3	23	C2	1A	2	23	CA	1F	F3	23	q≥"■.≤# <u>_</u> .≥# <u>↓</u> .≤#
000000000	De	5 71	FB	22	42	1A	F3	23	D6	71	0C	23	С3	1A	F3	23	
000000D0	De	5 71	F1	22	С3	1A	F3	23	52	69	63	68	C2	1A	F3	23	rq±"≤#Rich⊤.≤#
000000E0	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	
000000F0	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	50	45	00	00	64	86	07	00	PE <mark>då</mark>
	~				~ ~	~ ~	~ ~	~ ~	~ ~	~ ~	~ ~	~ ~	5.0	~ ~	~ ~	~ ~	au 2

¹ <u>https://wiki.osdev.org/PE</u>

² <u>https://medium.com/@boutnaru/the-windows-process-journey-mspaint-exe-paint-3317a8fb3a57</u>

³ https://github.com/reactos/reactos/blob/master/drivers/filesystems/udfs/Include/ntddk_ex.h#L99

⁴ https://osandamalith.com/2020/07/19/exploring-the-ms-dos-stub/

DOS Stub

Just after the "DOS Header"⁵ and before the "NT Headers" we have the "DOS Stub". The DOS stub is a program which is invoked in case the file is executed in MS-DOS. By default it displays the following message: "This program cannot be run in MS-DOS mode." - as shown in the screenshot below, taken using "<u>https://hexed.it/</u>" while examining "cmd.exe"⁶. Any valid MS-DOS application can act as the DOS stub program, due to that we can also change it if we want⁷.

Moreover, the DOS stub is a 16-bit program (real-mode). Also, in case the stub program is executed the instruction pointer (EIP), stack pointer (ESP), the code segment (CS) and stack segment are initialized based on data stored as part of the DOS header: "e_ip", "e_sp", "e_cs" and "e_ss" respectively⁸.

Lastly, we can see in the screenshot below that the opcode "int 0x21" is in use (CD 21). Most of the general functions and services offered by DOS are implemented through this interrupt⁹. In the case of the DOS stub it is used for printing and quitting the program (with an exit code).

cmd.exe ×																	
00000000	4D	5A	90	00	03	00	00	00	04	00	00	00	FF	FF	00	00	MZÉ
00000010	B8	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	40	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	∃ @
00000020	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	
00000030	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	F0	00	00	00	≡
00000040	0E	1F	BA	ΘE	00	B 4	09	CD	21	B 8	01	4C	CD	21	54	68	
00000050	69	73	20	70	72	6F	67	72	61	6D	20	63	61	6E	6E	6F	וs program canno
00000060	74	20	62	65	20	72	75	6 E	20	69	6 E	20	44	4F	53	20	t be run in DOS
00000070	6D	6F	64	65	2E	ΘD	0D	0A	24	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	mode\$
00000080	AB	4F	48	95	EF	2E	26	C6	EF	2E	26	C6	EF	2E	26	C6	½0Hòn.&=n.&=n.&
00000090	E6	56	B5	C 6	A 9	2 E	26	<mark>C6</mark>	FB	45	25	C7	EC	2E	26	C6	µV= =&=√E% ∞.&=
000000A0	FB	45	22	C7	F9	2E	26	<mark>C6</mark>	EF	2E	27	C6	C6	2F	26	C6	√E" -•.&=∩.' ==/&=
000000B0	FB	45	27	C 7	EA	2E	26	<mark>C6</mark>	FB	45	23	C7	E6	2E	26	C6	√E'Ω.&=√E#-µ.&=
000000C0	FB	45	2B	С7	C6	2E	26	C6	FB	45	D9	C6	EE	2E	26	C6	√E+ -=.&=√E- =ε.&=
000000D0	FB	45	24	C 7	EE	2 E	26	<mark>C6</mark>	52	69	63	68	EF	2E	26	C6	√E\$ -ε.&=Rich∩.&=
000000E0	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	
000000F0	50	45	00	00	64	86	07	00	0D	19	EE	D7	00	00	00	00	PEdåε
00000100	60	60	<u>00</u>	<u>_</u>	۲O	<u>00</u>	າາ	<u>_</u>	٨R	໑ຉ	٥E	11	<u>00</u>	10	0 3	60	= "

⁵ <u>https://medium.com/@boutnaru/the-portable-executable-journey-dos-header-ea5b29f15612</u>

⁶ https://medium.com/@boutnaru/the-windows-process-journey-cmd-exe-windows-command-processor-501be17ba81

⁷ <u>https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/cpp/build/reference/stub-ms-dos-stub-file-name?view=msvc-170</u>

⁸ https://osandamalith.com/2020/07/19/exploring-the-ms-dos-stub/

⁹ http://bbc.nvg.org/doc/Master%20512%20Technical%20Guide/m512techb_int21.htm

NT Headers (struct _IMAGE_NT_HEADERS32/64)

Pointed from the "DOS Header"¹⁰ and should be after the "DOS stub"¹¹ we have the "NT Headers". The "NT Header" (aka "PE Header") is defined in one of two data structures: "struct _IMAGE_NT_HEADERS32"¹² for 32-bit binaries and "struct _IMAGE_NT_HEADERS64"¹³ for 64-bit binaries.

Overall, the data structure is composed of 3 fields: "Signature", "File Header" (struct _IMAGE_FILE_HEADER) and "Optional Header" (struct _IMAGE_OPTIONAL_HEADER32/64). Signature is "PE\0\0", which are the letters "P" and "E" followed by two null bytes. File header is a standard COFF header - which we are going to detail in a future writeup. The optional header is a must in the case of an image file and optional only in case of an object file¹⁴.

Lastly, because there are two versions for the "Optional Header" (32/64 bit) we also have two versions of the "NT Headers" data structure. We can see the hierarchy of the "NT Headers" in the output of "CFF Explorer" created by Erik Pistelli which allows viewing/modifying PE files¹⁵ - as shown in the screenshot below.



¹⁰ <u>https://medium.com/@boutnaru/the-portable-executable-journey-dos-header-ea5b29f15612</u>

¹¹ <u>https://medium.com/@boutnaru/the-portable-executable-journey-dos-stub-0ca8cda20570</u>

¹² https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/windows/win32/api/winnt/ns-winnt-image_nt_headers32

¹³ https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/windows/win32/api/winnt/ns-winnt-image_nt_headers64

¹⁴ https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/windows/win32/debug/pe-format#signature-image-only

¹⁵ <u>https://ntcore.com/explorer-suite/</u>

File Header (struct _IMAGE_FILE_HEADER)

"File Header" represents the COFF (Common Object File Format) header. COFF is used for storing compiled code (output of a compiler and linker). Thus, PE (sometimes called PE/COFF) contains a version of COFF. Its goal is to hold basic information about the file while containing pointers to other data structures. By the way, this header is fixed in size¹⁶.

Overall, the "File Header" consists of seven fields: "Machine", "NumberOfSections", "TimeDateStamp", "PointerToSymbolTable", "NumberOfSymbols", "SizeOfOptionalHeader" and "Characteristics". The "Machine" field describes the architecture which the file can be executed on, examples of relevant values are: x86 (IMAGE_FILE_MACHINE_I386 which equals to 0x014c), "Intel Itanium" (IMAGE_FILE_MACHINE_IA64 which equals to 0x0200) and "x64" (IMAGE_FILE_MACHINE_AMD64 which equals to 0x8664) - more values are available in the Microsoft documentation¹⁷. "NumberOfSections" defines how long is the section table (by the way the limit of the Windows loader is 96). "TimeDateStamp" is the number of seconds (since January 1, 1970 midnight) according to the system clock inserted by the linker¹⁸.

Moreover, "PointerToSymbolTable" is the offset in bytes to the symbol (name to address of variable/function) table (0 if there is no symbol table). "NumberOfSymbols" is the number of symbols in the symbol table. "SizeOfOptionalHeader" is the size of the "Optional Header" in bytes. By the way, if the size is "0" the file is an "object file"¹⁹.

Lastly, the "Characteristics" field is used to describe the attributes of the file like: support of >2GB addresses, debugging information is removed, the file is a DLL and more²⁰. An example of parsing the "File Header" for the "kernel32.dll" file using "CFF Explorer" is shown below.

File Settings ?						
🔶 📕 🔊	kernel32.dll					
V	Member	Offset	Size	Value	Meaning	
File: kernel 32.dll	Machine	000000F4	Word	8664	AMD64 (K8)	
- P I Nt Headers	NumberOfSections	000000F6	Word	0007		
File Header	TimeDateStamp	000000F8	Dword	9EC9DA27		
Optional Header In Data Directories [x]	PointerToSymbolTa	000000FC	Dword	00000000		
- B Section Headers [x]	NumberOfSymbols	00000100	Dword	0000000		
- Export Directory	SizeOfOntionalHea	00000104	Word	0050		
Besource Directory	Sizeoroptionali rea	00000104	word .	2022	Clinton	1
- Exception Directory	Characteristics	00000106	Word	2022	Click here	1
Relocation Directory						
Address Converter				_		
— 🐁 Dependency Walker			Character	istics) X
— 🐁 Hex Editor			File is	executable		
- 🐪 Identifier			✓ File is System	a DLL		
- Aquick Disassembler			Reloci	ation info stripped	from file	
— 🐁 Rebuilder			Line n	umbers stripped fro symbols stripped fro	om file rom file	
— 🐁 Resource Editor			Agres	sively trim working	set	
			✓ App c Bytes	an handle >2gb ad of machine word a	ldress space re reversed (low)	
			32 bit	word machine	(
			If Ima	ging into stripped ge is on removable	mom file in JDBG file media, copy and run fi	rom the swac
			If Ima	ge is on Net, copy	and run from the swap	fle
			Bytes	of machine word a	re reversed (high)	
				OK	Cancel	
				- Chi	Control	

¹⁶ <u>https://wiki.osdev.org/COFF</u>

¹⁹ https://gist.github.com/TheWover/730275aedcb4a2413cdbc8a2e33a8df4

¹⁷ https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/windows/win32/debug/pe-format#machine-types

¹⁸ https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/windows/win32/api/winnt/ns-winnt-image_file_header

²⁰ https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/windows/win32/debug/pe-format#characteristics

Optional Header (struct _IMAGE_OPTIONAL_HEADER32/64)

Despite its name the "Optional Header" is not optional (it is required) in case of a compiled and linked binary. This header contains information used by the OS loader when loading a PE file. Because we can have a 64-bit or 32-bit PE file, there are corresponding versions of the "Optional Header" data structure: "struct _IMAGE_OPTIONAL_HEADER64" and "struct _IMAGE_OPTIONAL_HEADER32"²¹.

Moreover, remember that the size of the "Optional Header" is not fixed and it is defined in the field "SizeOfOptionalHeader" as part of the "File Header"²². They are multiple fields as part of the "Optional Header" - as shown in the screenshot below (taken using pestudio). In general we can divide the optional header to three main parts: standard fields, Windows specific fields and data directories²³.

1 × = •			
c:\windows\system32\cmd.exe	property	value	detail
Jul indicators (groups > API)	characteristics	0xC160	items
	address-space-layout-randomization (ASLR)	0x0040	false
virustotal (0/72)	Control-flow Enforcement Technology (/CETCOMPACT)		false
dos-header (size > 64 bytes)	data-execution-prevention (DEP)	0x0100	true
dos-stub (size > 1/6 bytes)	code-integrity (CI)	0x0000	false
 P rich-header (tooling > visual studio 201) File header (everytable > 64 bit) 	structured-exception-handling (SEH)	0x0000	true
 D ontional-header (subsystem > console) 	windows-driver-model (WDM)	0x0000	false
B directories (count > 8)	terminal-server-aware (TSA)	0x8000	true
-> sections (count > 7)	control-flow-guard (CFG)	0x4000	true
Iibraries (group > registry)	image-bound	0x0000	false
- imports (flag > 286)	image-isolation	0x0000	false
- 🔄 exports (n/a)	High-Entropy	0x0020	true
o thread-local-storage (n/a)	AppContainer	0x0000	false
-🗔 .NET (n/a)			
🚮 resources (count > 14)	general		
-abc strings (count > 7254)	subsystem	0x0003	console
- 近 debug (streams > 3)	magic	0x020B	PE+
manifest (level > asinvoker)	file-checksum	0x0004EFC0	0x0004EFC0
version (FileDescription > Windows Con estificate (p/a)	entry-point	0x00018F50	section[.text]
D overlay (p/a)	base-of-code	0x00001000	section[.text]
	size-of-code	0x00031000	200704 bytes
	size-of-initialized-data	0x00031400	201728 bytes
	size-of-uninitialized-data	0x0000000	0 bytes
	size-of-image	0x00067000	421888 bytes
	size-of-headers	0x00000400	1024 bytes
	size-of-stack-reserve	0x00100000	1048576 bytes
	size-of-stack-commit	0x000FC000	1032192 bytes
	size-of-heap-reserve	0x00100000	1048576 bytes

Thus, the standard fields part includes eight fields. "Magic", which can be "0x10b" (PE) and "0x20b" (PE+), the second allows access to 64-bit address space. "MajorLinkerVersion" and "MinorLinkerVersion" which are the major and minor versions of the linker. "SizeOfCode" which is the total size of all code sections (.text and more if relevant). "SizeOfInitializedData" and "SizeOfUninitializedData" which is the total size of initialized and uninitialized (BSS) sections. "AddressOfEntryPoint" and "BaseOfCode"²⁴.

²¹ https://github.com/reactos/reactos/blob/master/sdk/include/host/pecoff.h#L139

²² https://medium.com/@boutnaru/the-portable-executable-journey-file-header-struct-image-file-header-00360271f147

²³ https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/windows/win32/debug/pe-format

²⁴ https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/windows/win32/debug/pe-format

Lastly, the Windows specific field part contains 21 fields. "ImageBase", "SectionAlignment, "FileAlignment", "MajorOperatingSystemVersion", "MinorOperatingSystemVersion", "MajorImageVersion", "MinorImageVersion", "MajorSubsystemVersion", "MinorSubsystemVersion", "Win32VersionValue" (reserved, must be "0"), "SizeOfImage", "SizeOfHeaders ", "CheckSum", "Subsystem", "DllCharacteristics", "SizeOfStackReserve", "SizeOfStackCommit", "SizeOfHeapReserve", "SizeOfHeapCommit", "LoaderFlags" (reserved, must be zero) and "NumberOfRvaAndSizes"²⁵.

²⁵ <u>https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/windows/win32/api/winnt/ns-winnt-image_optional_header64</u>